

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements in the labeling were statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article and were false and fraudulent: (Carton) "For the relief of Rheumatic Pains, * * * Neuralgia, Sore Throat, Lamé Back, * * * Horse Colic. Directions for External Use Bathe well with warm water and then rub well with the oil until a burning sensation is produced. * * * Directions for Internal Use For Cramps, 6 drops on a teaspoonful of sugar. For Horse Colic, tablespoonful on sugar"; (bottle) "Relieves Neuralgia, Rheumatic pains, Headache etc. Directions Apply with hand and rub affected parts until burning sensation has been produced. Do not apply to open flesh or bandage; Before applying remedy, bathe the sore part in warm water. For sore throat, bathe the throat and chest with the oil upon retiring, then put a damp bandage around throat, for internal use; 6 drops in sugar; for horse colic, a tablespoonful in sugar; for corns, 1 drop night and morning."

On January 15, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

24113. Adulteration and misbranding of Edgerton's Medicated Salt Brick. U. S. v. 18 Cases of Edgerton's Medicated Salt Brick. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34550. Sample no. 6079-B.)

This case involved a drug preparation, the labels of which contained unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims. Analysis showed that the article did not contain certain ingredients declared on the label.

On December 13, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 18 cases of Edgerton's Medicated Salt Brick at Jacksonville, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 16, 1934, by the Edgerton Manufacturing Co., from Atlanta, Ga., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of sodium chloride, with small amounts of sulphur, calcium, magnesium, and iron compounds including sulphates and bitter plant material. It did not contain saltpeter, copperas, and nux vomica.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold, namely, "This preparation is a prescription containing * * * Salt Petre, Copperas, Nux Vomica."

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement, "This preparation is a prescription containing * * * Salt Petre, Copperas, Nux Vomica", was false and misleading. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements on the carton were statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article and were false and fraudulent: "Keep Your Stock from Getting Sick * * * Healthy Live Stock Require Less Feed * * * If this improved medicated Salt Brick is kept in the feed trough the animals will correct their own ailments, and keep in a healthy condition. * * * It aids digestion, helps to destroy all worms, increases the appetite, keeps the bowels open and tones up the system. * * * A lack of sufficient mineral salt elements in the daily feed often causes a break-down in the system, which means a waste of food and loss of time. These periods can be avoided by keeping Edgerton's Improved Medicated Salt Brick before your animals, letting them dose themselves as they require it. * * * the best known tonic for Live Stock * * * Use Three Bricks and your Poor Horses will be freed from Grubs."

On February 18, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

24114. Adulteration and misbranding of fluidextract of aconite, tincture of aconite, fluidextract of digitalis, and fluidextract of squill compound. U. S. v. 5 Bottles of Fluidextract Aconite, et al. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 34556 to 34559, incl. Sample nos. 22447-B, 22449-B, 22451-B, 22454-B.)

These cases were based on shipments of fluidextract of aconite, a product recognized in the National Formulary, and of tincture of aconite, which was represented to be of pharmacopoeial standard, both of which products had a